that iodine forms a portion of their daily ban quet; and to these beautiful plants we turn when purposes. The weeds cast up by the boiling surf upon the desolate shores of the sca islands would at first sight appear among the most use-less things in the world, but they are not; their mission is fulfilled; they have drawn the iodin from the briny wave, and are ready to yield it up for the benefit and happiness of man. The inhabitants of the Tyrol are subject to a very painful disease, called goitre or cretinism; for this malady iodine is a perfect cure. Go and have your portrait painted "as you are." Photography tells the whole truth without flattery and the colors used in the process are only silver and iodine .- Septimus Piesse.

Manuscripts of the Poet Burns. A gentleman writing from England, give the following account of the sales of a portion

of the autographic production of the poet Burns:

I think I have already informed you of the extensive sale of Robert Burns's manuscripts, belonging to the late Mr. Pickering. If I have not, I will tell you, that owing to the invincible obstinacy of Mr. S—— who was buying for parties in America, the prices were of the most astonishing magnitude; £30 was paid for Bruce's address, though four copies, in the poet's hand writing, are in existence. The letters sold at from £3 to £5 each generally, and sometimes more. Some lots were, however, struck off cheap, such as a letter with the song of "Bonny Dundee," with an extra stanza signed R. B £2 ls., the "Brigs of Ayr," 7½ pages of foo scap, £6 5s., "Woo'd and Married and A', with another stanza on the back, 30s. "On Cassnack Banks" and "Auld Lang Syne" sold for 10 guineas. The original Excise Commission for £5 12s, 6d. "To Mary in Heaven," £7

Since the Pickering sale, Mr. Peter Cunning ham (son of Allan Cunningham) has dispose of his Burns' manuscripts, from which Cotter's Saturday Night" was bought for the British Museum at £20 10s. This lot created much excitement in the breast of a friend o mine, who opened the ball with £5 5s. and not waiting for an opponent passed on to £10 10s, and then jumped to £20. Here his fire was exhausted; he seemed to breathe with mor freedom, and resigned it to our national depository. The letter to Dr. Moore containing the poet's own life, went to the same place for £13 t was some years ago discovered in a box of waste paper and rubbish at a pawnbroker's. letter enclosing the poem of the "Daisy" sold for £3. In the same sale was Fielding's As-signments of "Tom Jones," with receipts for the payments in advance attached. brought £8. Mr. Cunningham recently bought it for less than £2. A letter of Sir Walter Scott produced £3 16s., and the manuscript of Kenil worth, very imperfect, was sold for £14.

Abstraction of Letters.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Friday has th following: Yesterday afternoon the States Marshal arrested W. J. Brown, of Indianapolis, and a young man of this city named William G. Gano, upon the charge of abstracting from the post office letters addressed to other citizens.

Mr. Gano is a young man of family, and most respectably connected. He has here tofore borne an excellent character, and wa engaged in the office of the Masonic Mirror edited and conducted by his father in-law, M

THE BUTTER TREE. There is a tree in Africa called the shea tree, from which butter of a most excellent kind is obtained. It is found near Kaaba, on the banks of the Niger. These trees grow in great numbers all over that par of Bambara. They are not planted by the natives, but are found growing naturally in the woods; and, in clearing woodland for cultiva-tion, every tree is cut down but the shea. The tree itself very much resembles the American oak, and the kernel in water has somewhat the appearance of a Spanish olive. The kernel enveloped in a sweet pulp, under a thin green rind, and the butter produced from it, be the advantage of its keeping the whole year without salt, is whiter, firmer, and of a richer flavor than the best butter ever made from cow's milk. The growth and preparation of this commodity seems to be among the first objects of African industry, and it constitutes a main article of their inland commerce.

"Notes on the falling deve of eve Are pleasant thoughts in poet's song; But Notes on ere of falling due To one to whom the cash belongs. And who, on not getting it will sue-Aint so pleasant, by a -- sight!" The author of that should be looked to. Hartford Times

QUAINT EPITAPHS .- The editor of the Troy (N. Y.) Times has been gathering the follow ing quaint epitaphs: The first is that of a disconsolate Irisl

Here lies my twin children dear, One in outd Ireland, the other here Another on an old maid:

"Beneath this silent stone is laid. A noisy, antiquated maid, Who from her cradle talked till death, "One more of the same sort:"

"Here lies returned to clay,

Who on the first of May Began to hold her tongue.

Lastly, an epitaph inscribed on a tombstoerected by some of the fancy men to mark the grave of an illustrious professor of the pugilis tic art:

"Here lies Tim Duff the fighter, and blessings or his head, He never cried "enough" till after he was dead

" Are sisters Sal and Nance resources, Pa?" "No, my son, Why do you ask that ques

"Because I heard Uncle John say, if yo would only husband your resources, you could get along a great deal better than you do.
And I thought it would be a good idea, because you wouldn't have so many young men here for supper every Sunday evening, that's all, pa."

nes. An exchange says, "young gentlement who would prosper in love, should woo gently. It is not fashionable for young ladies to take ardent spirits."

men. Mr. Green, the "Reformed Gambler." is speaking in Iowa upon his favorite topics.

GREAT ATTRACTION DREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES taken at STEWART'S Gallery, Pennsylvania avenie, over Galt's Jeweiry Store.

Pictures in best quality of cases from 50 cents

We invite the public to call and judge for them

A LEXANDER BAKER'S (late of Va. Potomac House, Pennsylvania avenue, a lew doors east of 44 street, Washington.

DON'T PAIL TO CALL AT HOOD'S of fine American, London, or Geneva watches, (that can be relied on for the true time,) rich gold jewelry, pure silver ware, &c., &c., and save fr 15 to 25 per cent, as he is now receiving his Fall supply, which will be sold at the lowest

vholesale rates.

Fine watches and jewelry repaired, and war. H. O. HOOD'S

Pa. avenue, between 41 and 6th streets, sign of the large spread engle. G ENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY—of Silk.

Lisle Thread, white and brown Cotton, fancy
and striped ditto; a full and varied assortment

EDITED BY WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH. AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

APRIL 17, 1855.

75 O. H. P. STEM, is our authorized agent collecting accounts due this office, and for aining new subscribers in Virginia.

nd fourth pages. FOREIGN NEWS. The foreign news by the latest arrival, the America, will be found in another column. We feel no disposition to comment on it. Indeed it is unnecessary to do so. Our readers

can judge of it for themselves. ANOTHER KANSAS BATTLE TO BE FOUGHT-THE "CONCORD RE-PORTER."

He must indeed be insensible to the signs of he times who does not foresee that the Kansas battle will have to be fought over again. The Fanatics of the North, who rest not day or night, are preparing and organizing for the purpose of keeping Kansas out of the Union, should she present a constitution permitting slavery when her application for admission

No matter how honestly and fairly that contitution shall be framed, no matter how free it may be from fraud or suspicion of fraud, they are predetermined from the beginning to carry out Freesoil principles, and exclude Kansas, if they can. Such a constitution may have commanded the spontaneous suffrage of every voter in Kansas, yet will it encounter the vio ent opposition of these fanatics.

But in order to make such a constitution doubly odious to all the open and secret encmies of the South, they are taking time by the forelock. They affect to say that the Kansas election, which resulted everywhere in the riumphant success of the pro-slavery ticket. is asserted on the faith of a single telegraphic dispatch, which is as follows:

"Several hundred returning emigrants from Kansas have just entered our city. They were preceded by the Westport and Independence brass bands. Immediately following the bands vere about two bundred horsemen, in regular order; following these were one hundred and fifty wagons, carriages, &c."

We will not pause gravely to show the folly of making so vague and meaningless a dispatch the basis of so serious an assertion.

We shall neither assert nor deny that i residents did vote in the Kansas elections. They may or they may not have done so. If they had not voted, the results of the election would still have been the same. There were more, many more pro-slavery residents than bad votes were given, all of these bad votes might be struck off, (none others could be.) and yet the same ticket would stand elected.

But our object is rather to reply to some remarks on this subject, contained in a late number of the Concord Reporter, (13th of April.) We were profoundly surprised to find in the Reporter such language as this:

"It is the people of Missouri, by a gross and villainous fraud upon the sacred right of suffrage, who have decided the question for the le of Kansas. It is, in our judgment, one of the most bare-faced and daring frauds that have been perpetrated against the great principle of popular sovereignty, from the foundation f our government down to the present time. And what does the slave interest expect to gain by such an outrage upon the rights of the people of Kansas, and the people of the free States, who design to make that Territory their future home? Do they expect that the North will admit Kansas, or any other territory into the Union in which slavery has been established by such iniquitous and unprincipled means? If it does, it deceives itself most egregiously. Upon this matter, it will find the free States united to a man. Kansas will never come into this Union with a constitution recognizing

Let us see what this "gross and villainous raud," charged to have been committed by "the people of Missouri," is.

The passage of the Nebraska bill, with the repeal of the Missouri restriction, established the constitutional principle, that the people of the Territory should determine for themselves the question of slavery. The Abolition fanatics who fiercely fought the bill from its inception up to the moment of its passage, determined that the constitutional principle embodied in it should not be carried out. They resolved that they would determine the slavery question for to buy up all the vagrants, paupers, and rascals, they could find. The associations they formed to effectuate their purposes were called Emigrant Aid Societies. They had their emissaries wherever there was poverty and vice in al! New England. They bought up herds of these Order. cattle. . They equipped them and sent them off under masters and directors, for the sole purpose of introducing freesoil fanaticism into Kansas. These creatures, thus purchased, were this city: pledged to oppose slavery and slaveholders, and to support Abolitionists and Abolition

Was this what is called "popular sover eignty?" Was this the people of Kansas, the settlers and residents of Kansas, determining for themselves the question of slavery? Far formed, which proves most conclusively that many who have hitherto favored freesoil or from it. Had the plan succeeded, the question of slavery in Kausas would, to all intents and purposes, have been settled and determined by the Abolition Societies of New England.

The honest residents in Kansas saw, with consternation and with shame, that the virgin soil of that lovely Territory was to be polluted the Organ has as often denied-that the Aboby the tread of these hireling vagrants. They lition party is merged in and incorporated with saw that men not intending to reside among the Know-nothing party. In other words, that part of the whole annual coffee crop for his civil list, or rather for himself. The coffee too, not fit to enter the lowest beer-houses, had ists of the North, have united themselves with been sent, by Abolitionists, to make for them the new Secret Order. an Abolition Constitution in Kansas. The people of Arkansas and of Missouri saw it. They became alarmed, for they have a vast in-

terest in the proper settlement of Kansas. at home was endangered, and who had prop- Abolitionism the enormities of Know-nothingerty in the soil of Kansas, went over to Kansas, ism. Without renouncing their Abolitionism, and voted in the elections, they did right. they have renounced their organization, be-"The outrage" of which the Reporter speaks, cause they instinctively discovered that the mitted by the Abolition Emigrant Aid Socie- Know-nothingism afforded them the best means ties of New England. The fraud and the of success. The Southern Know-pothings villainy were theirs: The Missourians who voted should note the Organ's confession.

Washington Sentingl. if any did vote, only fought the devil with ARREST OF ANOTHER AMERICAN IN Soudan or Guinea. They hardly know shame cuba. fire. This they did in self-defence. If the gutter vagabonds of Northern cities, who were hired to go to the Territory, not to settle and pursue honest and industrious callings, but to vote in accordance with the instructions of Wendell Phillips, John P. Hale, &c., &c., had a right to vote, then the sturdy honest and intelligent Missourians who owned property in the Territory, who lived contiguous to it, and whose slave property was at stake, had a better right to vote. We do not know that they did vote. We For miscellaneous reading see first only say that if they did, they did right under the circumstances. If the Emigrant Aid Societies of New England disregarded the law, to injure them were forced by the neccessity of self-defence to disregard the law, in order to protect themselves and their property. One word more. The Reporter thus closes the bitter, unsound, and un-Democratic para graph, which we have quoted. " Kansas will

never come into this Union with a constitution ecognizing slavery." Happily for the peace, tranquillity, and integity of this great confederacy, the Concord Reporter is not yet our Dictator. It cannot determine, and settle such great and grave questions for us. We have the same right to speak proudly and authoritatively that the Reporter has, and we say, and in the most determined and energetic manner-Kansas shall come into this Union with a constitution recognizing slavery, if she wishes to do so

THE FUTURE OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM It is the part of wisdom and prudence to have regard to the future. He merits but little consideration who, disregarding great, solid, and enduring principles of action, resorts to shallow shifts and disreputable agencies to secure a present success. The man or the party that so acts, only prepares the way for a future of shame, ignominy, and adversity.

The man who, in a free country like joins a party of which he is ashamed to avow himself a member, shows distinctly that there is something wrong in that party. He shows was carried by non-resident Missourians. This that he himself thinks so. Such is the case with the Know-nothing party, which professes to be temporary only in its nature.

If its members are ashamed of it now, when it is new and in the full tide of triumph, what will become of them when, exhausted by its convulsive efforts and demoralized by the evil elements that have contributed to give it vitality, it falls to pieces like a rope of sand? In that dark day the young men who have been tempted into it-especially the Democratic young men-who have talent and ambition, would give the world to expunge their names from that fatal roll. But that will be impossible. The roll will stand an enduring monument of blindness, folly, and frenzy. The Order of which we speak will prove the grave of many a politician. Hereafter-and that enough, to elect a pro-slavery legislature. If hereafter is not far distant—the man (this is especially true of Democrats) who shall be proved to have joined the Know-nothings and to have adhered to them until necessity, not choice, forced him to leave, will be a marked man, a doomed politician. Political antecedents know no oblivion-political sins no forgiveness. This will be a new sin, and revolting as new. The Tories of the Revolution, the men of Hartford Convention memory, the rible retribution than will be experienced those of whom we speak.

If insensible to the appeals of common sense and patriotic virtues, they should at least heed should quit, and quit instantly, a party that in permanence, that raises bubbles only to burst them, and elevates men only to degrade them. They will fare far better in the future by submitting to the proper discipline of a regular, well-ordered, and historical party, than by seeking the fleeting honors of this new and ephemeral Order. The rewards of such an organization will be like

" Dead sea fruits, that charm the eye, But turn to ashes on the lips.

The time will come, when those who cling to this Order will experience a bitter remorse. It may succeed for a time, but it will soon fall, and when it falls it will crush all within its uphallowed walls. It will be a great political grave-yard.

When the reaction takes place, as take place it must, those who now are jubilant will then be odious. In all the bitterness of remorse the new Territory, instead of permitting it to they may say, "out damned spot," but that do so for itself. They immediately set to work spot will still remain. No penitence, however sincere, will be accepted by posterity. Their sins cannot be "burnt and purged away." For such political sins there will be no forgiveness. The only hope and the only safety are in an immediate abandonment of this new and Secret

BAD REASONING.

We find, in one of our exchanges, the following extract from the Know-nothing organ of

"We make it a point to pry no further into other people's business than is necessary to carry out our legitimate purposes; but the fol-lowing extract, from the National Era, authoranti-slavery doctrines, have abandoned them, in favor of the doctrines of our party, and now stand on the platform of the Constitution and the Union."—Washington Organ.

Now, here is a voluntary and plain confession of what we have often asserted and of what

The object of the Organ, in making the above declaration, seems to be to prove that the Abolitionists have renounced Abolition. But the fact is that, like the Organ's "State-If under such a provocation and pressure, rights strict constructionist" Senator Wilson, some of the people of Missouri, whose property they have only superadded to the horrors of pounds annually, while, under the administrawas not committed by them. It was com- silent secret and treacherous machinery of

A letter to the Charleston Courier, by the Isabel, states that another American citizen, Charles A. Peck, dentist at Trinidad de Cuba, was arrested, on the 8th, carried to Havana, and placed in the barracks. Mr. Peck declares himself totally ignorant as to the nature of the offence charged against him. His wife and mother live in New York. The New York Express says:

"We hear that Dr. Peck left this city March 8th, for Trinidad, with a young Cuban, about 19 or 20 years old, who had been in his office some three years, and who was the son of an exiled Cuban. Perhaps this connection has involved him in trouble. Mr. Peck himself was born in Connecticut, and went to Cuba only for his health.'

A meeting of the friends of Dr. Peck was held in New York, on the receipt of the above news, to take steps for his relief.

"Mr. Gourney read a portion of a private letter, received from Puerto Principe, dated April 5th, instant, detailing the arrest of Dr. P., at that place, and his partner, a former student of the doctor, in this city. Dr. P. was arrested at midnight, his tranks ransacked, and he brutally insulted. Dr. P. was confined in stable among horses and cattle, surrounded by filth. The letter states that the physician a attendance freely expressed his doubts of his health, if long confined in his present prison. "The letter was received by a friend of Dr.

Peck, in this city, and gives assurance that they know of no reason why he is arrested."

The following resolutions were adopted: "Whereas, we, the personal friends of Dr. Charles A. Peck, of this city, have, with feelings of deep regret, received reliable information of his arrest and imprisonment on or about the 8th of April instant, by order of the Cap-tain General of Cuba; and whereas, being fully satisfied from our personal knowledge of the inoffensive character and quiet habits of Dr. Peck, and well knowing that he visited the island of Cuba for the benefit of his health, on the advice of his physician, and fully assured that such arrest and imprisonment must have resulted from some misapprehension of the au thorities; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a memorial be speedily for warded to the Secretary of State, embodying the facts connected with Dr. Peck's visit to the island of Cuba, and urging immediate action of the government in his behalf, not with a view of screening him from any punishment authorized by the laws of Cuba for any violation thereof, but simply to protect his rights as an American citizen, and to insure his comfort and health during such time as he may be necessarily incarcerated.

"Resolved, That while we view with pro

found respect the authority and dignity of all governments, and reprehend with unconditional severity any encroachment upon or violation of their laws by citizens of the United States, we still feel a just pride and confidence in that protection and security guaranteed to every citizen of this republic by its laws, and in this view we solemnly and with confidence demand of our government such protection to Dr. Peck. in his present condition, as shall be alike just to the government of Spain and honorable to the United States. Respectfully submitted."

NEGRO GOVERNMENT-SOULOUQUE AND HAYTI.

The spurious philanthropists and false phisophers who would reduce all mankind, of every race, clime, and color, to one common level, who sacriligiously endeavor to blot out the distinctive marks that great nature has stamped upon them, and teach the doctrine which is in contravention of all natural laws, that universal assimilation and indiscriminate amalgamation are practicable and proper, may blue-light Federalists, experienced no more ter- read in the dismal condition of Hayti, their African Paradise, a practical refutation all their doctripes.

Hayti, when discovered, was almost a Paradise. European capidity and oppression turned the suggestions of selfish interest. They it into a scene of desolation and misery. In should seek a respite from their phrensy and process of comparatively a few years, the native think calmly and gravely of their future. They population was exterminated. Unable to bear the grievious burdens that relentless taskits nature cannot last, that does not aspire to masters imposed upon them, they lingered in misery only to die in despair.

The whites then imported from Africa cargoes of hardy negroes to take the place of the extinct native race. They multiplied like vermin. Their ambition increased with their numbers, and, rising en masse, they subverted the authority of the whites, and established a government of their own. How their experiment has succeeded, we will now undertake to tell. Nor can we better express it than in the language of a Hayti Abolition correspondent of the Abolition New York Tribune. This correspondent thus writes:

"There is not the least doubt, and we expres this with real philanthropical regret, that the negro empire of Hayti is going down rapidly with every year, and will be lost, without help. The rotten machinery of State and society went on pretty well for a while, as long as the illusion of the paper money lasted, and the ignorant by habit or want of reflection, received negro, bad shinplasters of this government for good current money. During the time of the Republic, the rulers of Hayti were so prudent as not to carry to an excess the manufac ture of this paper, which has no specific basis. Under President Boyer, the whole island formed one single State, the expenses of Government were moderate, and living in Hayti was cheaper than anywherelse in the West Indies.

"Even under the last President, Riche, the amount of the paper money in circulation was but \$17,000,000. During the reign of the Emperor Sonlouque, the expenses of the State have increased immensely, and in an equal pro-portion the poverty of the masses has augmen ied. The circulating paper money has reached the immense sum of \$50,000,000. Forged izes us to state what is common rumor, viz: that the circulation of that paper has fallen off from the good ones. The way to be distinguished that the circulation of that paper has fallen off many thousands since the American party was tirely lost its value. All kinds of goods have risen in proportion, and living is actually as expensive in Port au Prince as in any of Representatives. Members who had been up late the night before—listening to a tailor's up late the night before—listening to a tailor's public officers, the whole now almost three times as much as at any time of the Republic, which, it is true, was likewise by no means a model State, yet even in its worst condition did not attain such a high degree of rottenness and corruption as the em-

cultivating negroes are obliged to sell their crop to certain privileged, speculators, from whom alone foreign merchants are permitted coffee crop is decreasing rather than augmenting with every year. According to a gentleman well informed in these matters, the coffee product now amounts to about 40,000,000 of tion of President Boyer, it reached more than 60,000,000 of pounds. On account of the in creasing depreciation of the paper money, and the great injury suffered from the usury of the licensed speculators, the profit of the cultivae becomes smaller and smaller they dissuade certain things which they had formerly bought from foreign manufacturers.

"Their dress resembles more and more the laz simple primitive fashion of their ancestors in his

and the climate of Hayti is so delightIfull warm, that its inhabitants require hardly more luxury in dress than it was the fashion to wear in the old Paradise. Some bacon and few plaintains are sufficient. The negroes are not so strong and robust as the ancient slave population of St. Domingo; and we have the conviction that a small corps of a few thou-sand disciplined white soldiers would be perfectly able to put an end to Soulouque's imperial grandeur, and the whole negro empire."

As fanatical Abolitionists have no reason, it cannot be reasonably expected that this signal failure of the African experiment of self-government will have the effect of dispelling the delusions under which they labor. A thousand such experiments might be made and exhibit in their sad results the most disastrous failures; and yet these fanatics would hug to their hearts the dear delusion that the negro race is equal in the ship's side, dipped, and struck the vessel, under water, abreast of the fore rigging, on the port side, with his head, with a fearful blow, when the vessel was perceived to heel and crack, and after striking the vessel the whale plunged in the deep headforemost, and rose his then disappeared. intellect, in moral power, and in aptitude for self-government, to the Caucasian race.

We think nature has ordained by fixed and immutable laws that the African can never civilize himself, and that, when civilized and enlightened by external and superior influences, he will by the force of bestial instincts, and irresistible impulses, revert to the savage con dition so soon as those kindly influences are withdrawn.

The organ grinder may subject a monkey to discipline, and teach him serviceable offices. but a well ordered government of monkeys is an impossibility. A superior race may subject an African, or a number of Africans, to discipline, and make them useful and happy, but when abandoned to themselves for a suf ficient period, the negroes will infallibly go back to the primeval and natural condition their race. Heaven has so ordained it, and it is both sacriligious and cruel in man to attempt to contravene the ordinance.

SENATOR HUNTER.

In our last issue we republished from the Richmond Enquirer and the Southside Demo crat notices of able efforts made by the two distinguished Senators from Virginia, Messrs. Hunter and Mason. Since then Senator Hunter has again spoken. He addressed the citizens of Richmond on Thursday evening. The Enquirer, of Saturday, thus comments on his

"THE SPEECH OF THE CANVASS .- We do no hesitate to characterize the speech which Sena-tor Hunter delivered in this city on Thursday evening, as the most splendid specimen of pop-ular oratory it was ever our good fortune to hear. The combination of massive argument and brilliant rhetoric, of fine philosophy, and striking illustration, of charming fancy and carn-estness of conviction, which the distinguished Senator displayed in this masterly effort, entitles it to rank among the lasting monuments of popular eloquence. Its immediate effect was in every way worthy of its intrinsic excel-lence. Delivered in a strain of lofty and impassioned declamation, for more than two hours the speech swayed the immense auditory by the spell of an irresistible fascination. Its power was attested by such a tribute of applause as we have never seen extended to any other speech. . High as was our estimate of Mr. Hunter's ability, we confess we were not prepared for a display of eloquence so far above our conception of the possible power of

popular oratory.

"That we do not write in a strain of extrav agant panegyric, but of sober and discrimanating criticism, no impartial person who heard ing criticism, no impartial person who heard the speech, will pretend to deny. Its publica-tion, to which Mr. Hanter was persuaded to consent, will abundantly justify any expecta

If the able Democratic speakers of the Old Dominion will turn out and work as they did in the memorable canvass of '44, the opposition will be routed horse, foot, and dragoons. That they will do so, we have no doubt. Electric and the state of the s in the memorable canvass of '44, the opposiquence and energy cannot be employed in a 4,915,430 quarters. better cause than that of the Virginia Demoexert themseles in the good cause.

It seems that Senator Hunter retains the reputation he long since won, of being one of the finest popular orators, as he is one of the first statesmen of our country.

CHEERING SIGNS IN OHIO. The late elections in Ohio (says the Detroit Democracy are rapidly regaining their ascendency in that State. The following cities and large towns have gone against the Know-nothings, and for the Democrats, by a decided vote Akron, Chillicothe, Cuvahoga Falls, Dayton, New Richmond, Medina, Toledo, Sandusky, Fremont, Hamilton, and Cincinnati. These places gave large Know-nothing majorities last fall. In Cleveland and Columbus, the new "American party" succeeded only by meagre majorities. "The Democratic ship," says the Ohio Statesman, "has righted up, and we have every indication that we will politically sweep the State in October next."

The Boston Nunnery Investigation. The committee appointed by the Massach setts Legislature, in a report made on Friday, stated that, during the investigation, rumors of a painful character relative to the conduct of Mr. Joseph Hiss, of Boston, had been developed by the evidence brought before them, veloped by the evidence brought before them, 1848) to its present amount. It appears and that, if true, they were of such a character that, from 1840 to 1854, 11,332 sailing that a decent regard for public opinion, and for the character and reputation of members. and of the house, would demand his expul sion from their body. The Boston Courier of Saturday, says:

Government, costs | news-came in, in groups, with eye-balls bleared. 'Well, it's getting worse and worse,' said one, to his neighbor; 'tis, indeed,' responded the other; 'but where is Joseph?' was the next inquiry, and 'who is Mrs. Patterson?' asked a fourth individual. The answers to these queries were not very distinct, but it was clear on all sides that the new developments were em-barrassing. State preachers of temperance were found drinking costly wines at the public expense, and sticklers for morality in convents and a morning reading of the Bible, were discovered in —, an awkward predicament. Never was such indecency and disgrace before entailed upon the popular branch of the Legislature by any one man or set of men. The individuals who denounced Mr. Huntingdon of Northampton a fortnight ago-the parliamen tary quack leading the van-were obliged yes terday to submit in silence and no doubt in sadness—to a proposition for another special committee of inquiry to examine into the conduct of Mr. Joseph Hiss, a member of the House from the city of Boston, with 'authority to send for persons and papers.'

confined in jail in that city was so intolerably lazy that they had to kick him out doors when

Sinking of a British Vessel by a Whale. 239; and of marriages, 139,300. The total The London Shipping Gazette of the 26th March, publishes the following report of Capt. Jones, of the British schooner Waterloo, of Portmadoc, which was sunk in the North Sea,

by a whale: "The Waterloo sailed from Linn for Shiedan the 21st, Lowestoft bearing W. by N., distant about 50 miles, wind E., strong gale, and high seas, vessel under double reefed canvass, upon a wind, on the part tack, perceived a large whale to windward, coming down for the vessel, partly out of the water, and swimming at a very rapid rate; and when about ten yards from the ship's side, dipped, and struck the vessel,

then disappeared.

"The pumps were fixed and worked, but by half-past 12, found she had five feet water in well, and settling down fast, when the long boat was cleared and lashings cut away, and nearly floated off the decks, when all hands (six in floated off the decks, without food or number) jumped into her, without food water, and the master, mate and two men with out jackets, and only one oar and a piece of another in the boat, with the sea running very high. In about twenty minutes after aba ing the vessel she capsized, and floated for about the same space of time on her side, and then disappeared, head foremost, at about half-

past 1 p. m.
At the time she capsized there was a French fishing boat about four miles to windward, and on perceiving her capsize, immediately bore up for the sinking vessel. The boat proved to be No. 22, Captain Joseph Leelung, of Calais which took all the crew on board at about ! p. m., where they were all most kindly treated and landed at Calais, at midnight, where they were provided for and furnished with jackets by — Bonham, Esq., H. B. M. consul, and sent to London.

Statistical Abstract for the United

A statistical abstract for the United King dom in each of the last fifteen years, from 1840 to 1854, has just been published. Confining our attention to the past year, (1854.) and passing over information which has already been published (with reference to imports and exports, for example,) the following particulars may be extracted for public information: It appears, then, that in 1854, the nett re

venue paid into the Exchequer, amounted to £56,736,133; and the expenditures to £59,946, 192; leaving a deficiency of £3,209,059. The items of revenue were as follows, namely Customs, £20,777,741; excise, £16,129,843 stamps, £7,078,005; taxes, £3,044,548; pro perty tax, £7,456,025; post office, £1,288,234 crown lands, £271,572; old stores, import and unclaimed dividends, £596,019, &c. The items of expenditure were as follows: Interest and management of the funded debt and £27,236,499, and of the unfunded debt and exchequer bills, £490,462. The civil list, £400, 383; annuities and pensions, (except diplo matic.) £347,799; salaries and allowances £223,504; diplomatic salaries and pension £148,410; courts of justice, £702,583; laneous charges on the consolidated fund, £191,885; the army, £8,010,882; the navy, £12,182,769; the ordnance, £4,386,391; and civil services chargeable on grants of Parlia ment, and payments of unclaimed dividends, £5,624,645. The total amount of taxes repealed or reduced was, £1,284,107; and the amount imposed £9,954,643. The balance in the exchequer at the end of 1854, amounted to £6,015,613; and the capital of the national debt to £775,041,272, against £787,148,075 in 1840, £785,053,022 in 1845, and £787,029,-162 in 1850. The general imports and exregards wheat, it appears that 3,431,227 quarters were imported in 1854, against 4,915,430 quarters in 1853. In 1840, only 1,993,383

Of the wheat imported in 1854, 506,839 better cause than that of the Virginia Demo-cracy. We are in the midst of a crisis, and it behooves all who have the gift of speaking to 078 quarters from France, 119,504 quarters from Moldavia and Wallachia, 163,294 quarters from the Turkish dominions, 302,905 quarters from Egypt, and 417,607 quarters from the United States of America. The total quantities of all kinds of grain imported in 1854, amounted to 6,850,500 quarters, and of all kinds of meal and flour to 3,705,160 cwt.

The declared value of British and Irish Free Press) afford gratifying evidence that the duce and manufuctures exported in 1854 amounted to £97,092,308, against £98,933,781 in 1853. In 1840 the value was £51,308,740 only; in 1845, £60,111,082; and in 1850 £71. 367,885. Between 1852 and 1853 there was a leap from £78,076,854 to £98,933,781. The foreign countries which are our largest customers appear to be the Hanse Towns, £7,093, 314; Holland, £4,452,955; Russin, £1,228, 404; Belgium, £1,371,817; France, £2,636, 330; Portugal, £1,210,411; Spain, including her colonies, £2,979,773; Sardinia, £1,112, 447 : Turkey, £2,029,305; the United States and California, £23,658,427; Brazil, £3,186, 407; Chili, £1,264,942; Peru, 1,246,730; and China, £1,749,597. Of the English colonies, Australia figures for £14,513,700; the East Indies for 8,185,695; the West Indies for £1, 801,146; the Cape for £1,212,630; and the North American States for £4,898,544. The articles exported in 1854 have already appeared. The total tonnage of British and fo

vessels which entered inwards and cleared out

wards at ports in the United Kingdom, it

7,924,238 were foreign. The foreign tonnage

has gradually increased from 4,017,066 (in

vessels and 12,638 steamers were built and registered in the United Kingdom. total number of men employed in the home and foreign trade of the United Kingdom in sailing vessels and steamers was 162,416 in 1854, against 172,525 in 1853, and 152,611 in 1849. The average price of wheat in 1844 was £3 12s. 5d. per quarter, against £2 13s. 3d. in 1853, and £2 0s. 9d. only in 1852. Between 1840 and 1854 the average price had never exceeded £3 9s. 9d., (in 1847, and generally ranged much lower, in 1851 the average price was only £1 18s. 6d., the lowest throughout the period. In January, 1854, the average price was £4 0s. 1d.; in September it fell to £2 16s. 7d.; and in November it rose to £3 11s. 3d. The quantities of grain sold the principal market towns of England and Wales in 1854 were as follows, viz., wheat 3,913,257 quarters; barley, 2,267,997 quarters and oats, 765,438 quarters. The repeal of the corn laws appears to have exercised little or no influence on the sales of wheat, inasmuch as the quantity sold in 1840 was nearly the same as that sold last year, while in 1848, two years after the repeal of the corn laws, 5,399,834 quarters were sold, against 5,958,963 quarters

The total amount of money coined at the mint in 1854, was £4,354,201, against £12,-664,125 in 1853; the total capital of savings banks was £33,742,620, while the receipts and payments from and to depositors were respectively £7,389,611 and £7,935,917. The gross total aggregate amount of promissory notes payable on demand in circulation in the United Kingdom in 1854 varied from £36,883,806 to £39,819,310. The estimated population of England and Wales, in 1854, was 18,617,000; the number of births, 634,506; of deaths, 438,

n 1846, the year of the repeal.

number of paupers receiving parish relief on the 1st January, 1855, was, in England, 839, 164, (against 934,419 in 1849; in Scotland, 78,928; and in Ireland, 86,819, (against 620, 747 in 1849.) In Ireland the paupers have been gradually decreasing since 1849, and in a very large ratio annually. Lastly, 323,112 persons emigrated in 1854, viz: 43,621 to Can-ada, &c., 192,993 to the United States, 83,162 to Australia, and 3,336 to other places. Since 1840, as many as 3,133,414 persons have one 1840, as many as 3,133,414 persons have emigrated from this country to the countries above

> FOR THE SENTINEL THE MODERN PIANIST! Behold him perched on his lofty stool, A graduate from the "modern school," Who nods and grimaces by rule : His wriggles are "Tremuloso!" How defily travel his fingers and thumbs,

As Thalberg, Herz, and Chopin he drums ; While, toying, anon he playfully thrums Some sprightly "Arioso!" Astonishing efforts of legerdemain, Hold spell-bound many an ardent swain, Who, captive to the witching strain, Are smothering deep emotion! And mutterings hoarse, like distant thunder

Or shrieks which cleave the air asunder,

Are catering for the wide mouth wonder,

Quite speechless with devotion! The storm Chromatic loudly sighing, The shafts of Discord thickly flying, Old Chaos seems to be hard trying T' excel in his vocation! Affrighted Rhythm and forms Melodic. Are writhing mid their throes spasmodic Yet calm [though red] the hero Rod'ric

Removes the perspiration ! Oh, who, amid such crash and din, Such dreadful medlies, pounded in, Commits a very heinous sin In smiling at the antic? For sure it does require much skill, To properly digest the pill Administered with such a will!

Tis enough to drive one frantic! \* \* \*

Oh, music of our early years, That soothed afflictions' tide of tears; That calmed the tempest of our fears With peaceful benediction! Alas, tis past! And scarce a theme Which lingered in our boyhood's dream, Is heard above the babbling stream That moves this age of friction!

GAMUT. WASHINGTON, April 13, 1855.

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April 3-1m

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR V Sale.—The block of buildings known as the Union Buildings," and now occupied by the Union newspaper establishment. They are situ-Union newspaper establishment. They are situated on E street, between 13th and 14th streets. and fronting directly on Pennsylvania avenue. The lot is 70 feet front by 159 feet deep. The property is susceptible of division and re-arrangement, and susceptible of division and re-arrangement, and its position such as must rank it among the best business stands on the avenue, and is yearly in-creasing in value. The time of the present lessee expires on the 1st September next, on which day

possession may had.

Also, that large three-story Brick House on 17th street west, (opposite the War Office, and three doors south of G street.)

Also, that three-story House on 17th street west, next door to the Government Building, at the

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Terms will be made favorable to the purchaser.

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